

We are now forwarding bills for subscription, &c., due this Office, by letter, with the hope that the amounts will be remitted without delay.

TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper, without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons. No notice will be given to either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will be inserted in our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires. Oct. 29, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

Pursuant to usage, a meeting of the Democratic Citizens of New Hanover, will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the Evening of TUESDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1858, being the first Tuesday of County Court, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the county in the Democratic State Convention, to be held in Charlotte, on Wednesday, April 14th, 1858. Also, for the further purpose of adopting such measures for the organization of the party in this county as the meeting may deem proper and expedient.

A full attendance of Democrats is earnestly solicited.

The people of the South want to see the North of the Continent lying South of us Americanized—and, whatever may be said to the contrary, they would prefer to see this object accomplished by the peaceful agency of negotiation and colonization. All this is so.

But the people of the South don't want to see such Americanization as our loving brethren of the North contemplate. They don't want to see the Istmus Eli Thayerized or traded off to a New York steam ship monopoly, to build up another barrier against Southern progress. The South is willing to abide the fair progress of events, but not to sit down quietly to see this progress so directed as to ruin her own future prospects and weaken her present security. Some folks at the North, and at Washington City, too, seem impressed with the idea that the South is nowhere—that it is nobody; and, God knows, the servile tone of some of its press and politicians almost justifies this idea.

But we trust that these people will find themselves mistaken. We believe they will. The South is more and more Southern daily—less and less of what is called national, since nationalism is construed into a subservience to the more numerous and a contempt for the minority section of the Union. In the Union or out of the Union, the South must not see the Istmus of Central America Abolitionized, unless she is willing to lose all chance for the independence of her position, or the perpetuity of her institutions. This is a fact which overrides all talk of paper compacts or laws founded on conventional arrangement. It is based on the first law of nature—self-preservation. Rather than see the Istmus diplomatically or otherwise filibustered or secured for the Eli Thayerites, the South ought to turn out en masse, and put Walker back in Nicaragua, and keep him there and sustain him there, against all forces whatsoever.

THE CASH SYSTEM.—Our contemporaries of the North Carolina press are generally resorting to the cash system as the only possible hope of sustaining themselves. We have been endeavoring to bring things out to that stand and without too sudden a transition, having, for some years past, taken few or no new subscribers without the money in advance. Latterly we have made the rule imperative and unvarying. We might have had probably twice as many subscribers as we now have, had we been willing to put down names on our list just for the glory of the thing. This we never could afford, no more than we can afford to furnish our paper under its terms as advertised at the head. We mean to do justice to our patrons, if we know how, and we expect to receive fair remuneration. We do not think \$2.50 for our weekly paper, or \$6.00 for our daily is more than fair. We doubt the policy of cutting down newspaper prices. We go for making a paper popular by increasing the size and improving the quality, rather than by reducing the price.

But others think differently, and that is their business, not ours. The cash system is what all are tending to, and in that we believe. Newspaper accounts are too small to pay for running after. Newspaper collecting agents charge 20 per cent., and then they are unable to reach more than a limited number. Were newspaper proprietors in possession of all the money due them, they would be generally free from embarrassment in their business, have more time and more means to bestow upon their publications—could present them in better type and in better style—could make them more valuable to their readers and to the public at large. The benefits arising would be mutual and almost incalculable, for without arrogating to much, or claiming more for the press than it is fairly entitled to, we may assume without fear of contradiction, that much of the character which a State or a community enjoys abroad is due to the character, standing, business appearance and energy of its newspaper press.

Let us say one thing in regard to our subscribers. We know them to be perfectly responsible, and we look upon our claims upon them as good.

We see that our almost neighbour of the Goldsboro' Tribune has adopted the cash system. We trust that it may meet with that success which it so well deserves. It is a capital Democratic newspaper, and ought to receive a liberal, paying support from the Democrats of the second district. They—the Democrats of that district are numerous, wealthy and intelligent, and ought to give to a good paper a good support.

From the Daily Journal of the 20th inst.

Death of the Sheriff of Duplin County.

This morning we received the annexed note from the associate editor of the Journal, who is at present in attendance at Duplin Court:—

KENNESVILLE, N. C., January 19th, 1858. I arrived here yesterday, and soon learned that the Sheriff of Duplin County, John D. Abernathy, Esq., was dangerously ill of typhoid fever. He died about 5 o'clock this morning, in the 33rd year of his age. Mr. Abernathy was a native of Nash County, and had been a citizen of Duplin for the last sixteen years, and Sheriff of the county for three and a half years. Mr. A. was highly and deservedly respected by all who knew him. By his death the county loses a valuable officer, and his family a kind parent and indulgent master. May he rest in peace.

Tribute of Respect.

We have been kindly placed in possession of the following proceedings of Duplin Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, had on the occasion of the death of the late Sheriff of said county:—

On Wednesday morning, the 20th inst., the Court met, when Jere Pearsall, Esq., announced the death of John D. Abernathy, Esq., High Sheriff of the county, and introduced the following resolutions, viz:—

Resolved, That this Court has heard with sincere regret of the death of John D. Abernathy, late High Sheriff of this county.

Resolved, That by the death of John D. Abernathy, the county has been deprived of a valuable public officer, and a most estimable and worthy citizen.

Resolved, That as evidence of our respect for the memory of the deceased, this Court will adjourn for the residue of this day, and that they will attend the funeral at one o'clock.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Court, and a copy of the same be furnished to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were unanimously, and the Court adjourned.

We are indebted to Mr. Frank Clancy, chief operator here, for the following despatch.

January 18th, 1858.

Captain Wm. H. Harrison, elected Mayor of Raleigh to-day by a majority of 81 votes over the present incumbent, W. D. Haywood. Considerable excitement prevails in Raleigh.

Both Sides of a Question.

It is too much the practice with controversialists at all times, and with the general public occasionally, to see questions on only one side—that side to which their feelings or supposed interests direct their attention.

The relations of the General Government to the new States or Territories, in which the public lands lie, involve one of those questions of which a one-sided view is most usually taken; which side is embraced in that view depending mainly upon the point of view occupied by the observer. The people of the land States or Territories, influenced by their own peculiar interests or schemes, being disposed to ask more than equity prescribes. Those of the old States, or portions of them, going as far towards the other extreme in wishing to refuse to grant, or to deny the right of the new States to ask for grants of land for any purpose whatsoever.

The legal right of any State to tax the property of the General Government within its borders, has never been conceded by Congress, but the equitable right to receive some compensation for the waiver or deprivation of this power, has been practically admitted since the foundation of the government. Labor alone creates property, and assigns value to the earth or its products. Alexander Selkirk or Robinson Crusoe might have been a monarch of all he surveyed "on his deserted island of Juan Fernandez, but, the island being deserted, he could not have sold a thousand of his broad acres for the price of a breakfast, and his main desire was to get rid of his fertile but worthless domain. In the wilds of Oregon or Washington Territory there are thousands and millions of fertile acres, for which no man would pay money, because, as things stand, they would be wholly worthless to the purchaser.

But let the pioneer come with his axe—the farmer with his plough—the workman with his tools, and the face of things would be changed. With the advent of labor and population, property would arise, values would attach to the soil and its products, communications would be opened up, and the public lands be brought into market—become, in fact, for the first time, public property.

The pioneer—the farmer—the mechanic—the merchant and the professional man—they constitute the new State—their presence and labor alone impart commercial value to its soil—their improvements bring the public lands into market. The enhanced value of these lands is earned by the sweat of their brows. The land they have bought—the private property they have acquired—is taxed to defray the expenses of the State government, or to bear the burden of public improvement, while the property of the United States, which shares in the benefits secured, escapes all the burdens imposed. This may be strictly legal, but would it be equitable? Let us suppose a parallel case in our own State.—Take the county of Anson. The soil of Anson is owned by private individuals. It is subject to taxation. The County Court and the citizens make a county subscription of \$150,000 to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road. The work, is intended as a public benefit, and the subscription is made with the belief that this benefit will be commensurate with the outlay required to secure it, in which outlay all participate, as they hope to participate in the resulting benefit. But suppose that one-half of the surface of Anson County was covered by the lands of the General Government—that of the forty or fifty miles of railroad to be built through the county, twenty-five miles pass through open up, being into market these public lands—would the private land-owners of Anson County be willing to bear all the burdens of a work one-half of the benefits of which must come to a proprietor whose property could not be taxed, and who would not part with any portion of it, for the benefit of the whole.—Would not these private land owners say: "We tax ourselves to the amount of \$150,000. Uncle Sam has admitted as much as we are." Let us request him as a land-owner to do his share. It is neither honorable nor equitable that he should sponge off us, reap the rewards of our sacrifices and make none himself." This would sound like common sense and justice in North Carolina. It is the principle of land grants in the regions in which the General Government is a land-holder. How far the practice has been abused, is another question. One thing is certain, it makes a great difference in things whether the yearn belongs to my ox, or my ox goes your way. The very politicians that would sign memorials to Congress in one case and demand a compliance, would be the first to denounce a similar demand upon the part of others as land-grabbing.

We do not say that there have not been multiplied instances of abuse in the way of grants of public lands. We know that what was originally based upon a principle of equity has been prevented, in some cases into an unprincipled speculation; but this has not prevailed to the extent charged. A large proportion of all the grants made were rightly made; nor, upon a review of the whole case do we see any reason to believe that the United States has actually lost by the operation, badly managed as it undoubtedly has been in some cases. What we mainly contend against is the practice of sweeping assertion and indiscriminate denunciation, without careful and dispassionate examination.

The Fayetteville Argus, like some other papers of the opposition, sees awful things in the meeting of half a dozen quiet citizens to take the usual preliminary steps for the holding of the usual Democratic State Convention in North Carolina. It also pretends to see all sorts of combinations against Mr. Holden of the Standard. This is all flummery. The Convention representing the party at large, must make the selection of gubernatorial candidate. If that body should centre upon Mr. Holden, he assured his brethren of the Executive Committee will give him a cordial and hearty support. Should any other good Democrat be selected we feel equally assured that he will have no more willing nor efficient supporter than the editor of the Standard.—Democrats will not give their opponents the amusement and satisfaction of witnessing or profiting by divisions or quarrels in the ranks of the Democracy.

DEMAND FOR DAMAGES.—The Baltimore Sun mentions a report that a Mr. Robert A. Craig, a British subject at Punta Arenas, has demanded damages from the United States for losses sustained by him in the seizure of Walker's expedition by Commodore Paulding.—He alleges that he rented to Walker a portion of his premises, and that he had a large quantity of provisions in his warehouse belonging to Walker, at a stipulated rate of storage per month for each package; and also, that he advanced, on the security of the provision, \$500. The provisions, he alleges, were forcibly seized by Commodore Paulding, and much of his private property carried off. Mr. Craig has forwarded a copy of his complaint to Lord Clarendon, who will, we are inclined to think, lay it under the table.

J. W. Cameron, Esq., Editor of the Fayetteville Argus, in the last issue gives notice that the publication of that paper will be suspended for three or four weeks, certain arrangements being in progress for disposing of the establishment to other parties. If these arrangements be perfected, then the publication to be resumed by the parties purchasing. If not, then by the former Editor and publisher.

THE CONCERT.—Last evening Mozart Hall was filled with an expectant audience to listen to the performances of Thalberg and Vieuxtemps, and the singing of Miss Kemp, Madame Johansen and Signor Lehman. From the applause, we must conclude that the expectations raised, were fully realized.

Mr. Thalberg would strike any one as a quiet, gentlemanly, middle-aged man, without anything peculiar in manner, appearance or gesture, playing without fuss or apparent effort. Those who ought to know, are in raptures with his execution. No doubt they are right. Of the very little which we could understand, we have not a word to say but praise. We confess that what we did not understand was the greater part.

The Fantasia from Moses was something unparalleled in piano playing. One enthusiastic gentleman assured us this morning, that this single piece was by itself alone worth two dollars, and the whole Concert worth ten. Those who know, say that Thalberg does what no one else can do—he gives character—power to piano music.

Vieuxtemps has more of the distinctive look which we are apt to expect in a noted performer. Like Thalberg, he is a perfect master of his instrument. He knows it and it appears to know him. His rendering of opera music was, beyond question, magnificent, but most of it was like an Italian song—being to us, at least, in an unknown tongue. When he gave Yankee Doodle and Patrick's Day, we felt ourselves on safe ground, we knew where we were and enjoyed ourselves accordingly. We never did hear these familiar airs played so well before. We may be making an acknowledgment of which we ought to be ashamed, but cannot compel us to say that we derived more pleasure from these, than we did from more scientific, but less familiar pieces—who in the house did not?

Miss Annie Kemp sings ballads beautifully—she has a rich but not very powerful contralto voice, and lacks the action and expression requisite for the rendering of opera music. But she is young—very handsome—perhaps we ought to say beautiful, and her sweet face and modest air is a ballad in itself.

Madame Johansen is an opera singer, while Miss Kemp is not. She has had more experience—has acquired more ease and confidence, and we should think, had passed through a more thorough musical training, which is no doubt the fact. Her voice has more power and volume than that of her younger companion, and, if we know anything about it, she is an accomplished vocalist.

Signor Lehman appeared but once. His singing was good, we suppose. We know nothing of such things—we only feel how they impress ourselves.

We merely glance over things as they appeared to ourselves. For us to attempt to criticize the performances of world-renowned musicians and composers like Thalberg and Vieuxtemps would be the extreme of absurdity. One thing, however, we could appreciate—the evident desire to please—the courteous and respectful bearing of the ladies and gentlemen of the troupe—the cheerful and ready response to each encore. These things, of themselves, contributed largely to the enjoyment of an evening which those present will look back to as one very pleasantly spent.

We have seen several persons to-day who attended the Concert last evening. All appear to be in raptures, and all concede that it was decidedly "the greatest" they ever attended. We must suppose that it was.—One gentleman said he agreed with us: He might at some future time see another two dollar bill, but he hardly expected ever to hear such another Concert in Wilmington. He may be mistaken. It is not by any means impossible that the same Company may give another Concert here on their return from the South, late in the spring.—Daily Journal 19th inst.

There is certainly a power that tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. The exceeding mildness of the present winter appears little short of a special interposition of Providence. Had the rigors of a winter like that of 1856-7 been super added to the financial pressure which weighs with such severity upon all, the fate of thousands in the Northern Cities especially, must have been awful indeed. There may yet be very cold weather, but its duration must necessarily be limited, and its rigors be gradually abated as the spring advances. Even as far North as Boston, men sun themselves in the open air, on the grass in the Common, while crocuses were protruding their heads through their straw coverings. At the same time last year, the thermometer was 13 degrees below zero in Boston, and on the 24th January, it had gone down to 24 degrees below zero.

T. F. Meagher, Esq., requests the Washington Union to say that he is not the author of the letter recently addressed to President Buchanan, by Gen. William Walker. Several of the papers, and the "letter-writers" had stated that he was.

Congress—January 18th.

SENATE.—After presentation of petitions, &c., a joint resolution was passed to authorize certain officers and men engaged in the search for Sir John Franklin to receive certain medals presented to them by the British government. Mr. Hale spoke at some length on the state of affairs in Kansas, and against the Leecompton constitution; but, without concluding his remarks, he yielded the floor; and, after the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Under a special rule adopted for the day, a very large number of bills and resolutions were offered, the former being referred to their appropriate committees, and the latter adopted, if no objection was made. Mr. Goode, of Virginia, offered a series of resolutions calling upon the President for certain information concerning the public lands; Mr. Quitman, a resolution directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a navy-yard at Ship Island, Mississippi; Mr. Keitt, a resolution calling upon the President for all the correspondence with France upon the subject of the abolition of privateering. A special committee was ordered to investigate the accounts of the door-keeper of the last House of Representatives. No subject was taken up during the day for discussion.—Union.

Congress—January 19th.

SENATE.—The Vice President laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, transmitting a copy of a convention between the United States and Denmark on the subject of the Sound dues; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Gwin introduced a bill to authorize the President of the United States to contract for the transportation of the mails, troops, munitions of war, &c., over a railroad from the Missouri river to San Francisco, in California; which was made the special order for the first Monday in February.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill to repeal all laws granting bounties to vessels engaged on the banks or other cod-fisheries, without amendment; and it was made the special order for Tuesday, February 2.

Several private bills were considered and passed; also a bill to authorize notaries public to take and certify oaths, affirmations, and acknowledgments in certain cases.

Mr. Houston announced the death of his late colleague, Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, in a feeling and appropriate manner; and after some remarks by Messrs. Colamer, Gwin, and Seward, the customary resolutions were adopted; whereupon, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Speaker announced Messrs. Hughes, of Indiana; Jenkins, of Virginia; Purviance, of Pennsylvania; Bryan, of Texas; and Thompson, of New York, as the members of the special committee authorized to investigate the accounts of the Doorkeeper of the last House of Representatives. A motion to lay on the table a bill providing for an appointment of the clerks of the departments among the States and Territories was lost, when it was referred to a select committee. A number of bills were introduced and referred to the proper committees. A message was then received from the Senate, announcing the death of the late Senator Rusk, of Texas, when appropriate eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Keitt, of South Carolina; Clark, of Georgia; Quitman, of Mississippi; and Jackson, of New York. Resolutions of respect and condolence were adopted; after which the House adjourned.

Three Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Jan. 16.—The R. M. steamship America, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 2d inst., arrived at this port forenoon.

Her arrivals are three days later than those by the North America at Portland.

The America brings \$9,615 in specie for Boston. The political news by this arrival is not of an important description. Financially, it is quite favorable.—There was a continued growing ease in the English money market, but no reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank has taken place.

The holdings had checked all kinds of business. Little or nothing had been done since Thursday.

The details of the Indian news by the Overland mail contain little news in addition to the despatches from Trieste, reported by the North America.

The loss of the rebels at Lucknow was estimated at seven thousand men.

Great activity was perceptible amongst the British forces at Hong Kong, preparatory to the investment of Canton, which was expected to take place about the 1st of December.

The U. S. steam frigate Minnesota and San Jacinto, and the sloop of war Portsmouth were at Hong Kong. M. Blondel had been appointed Belgian Minister to Washington.

It was said that the Spanish government will consider the mediation of England and France ended, if Mexico refused to accept all of its conditions.

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[SECOND DESPATCH.]

HALIFAX, Jan. 17.—The British revenue returns had decreased, the last year, £1,800,000 sterling, which is principally ascribed to the reduction in taxation.

The wedding of the Princess Royal is fixed for the 25th of January.

The "Times" of Saturday says, the year commenced favorably in the stock market. Consols had advanced half cent; being exactly the same as it did the first of last year. The demand on discounts were very light. Rates are open; the market being from 6½ to 7 per cent.

The rates of the Bank of Hamburg had reduced 4¼ per cent.

There is a continued flow of Australian gold into England.

England had determined to make the China dispute entirely local, and confine hostilities to Canton, which has probably been reduced by the British force in the Chinese waters, being 7,000 men, and 700 guns. The French had determined to resort to hostilities against the Chinese, and join in the assault in Canton. The Americans remain neutral.

The launch of the Leviathan will be recommended on Monday. Twenty-one hydraulic presses will be worked. The Paris Conventionally body demands the prosecution of the slave trade, in reference to the Antilles, and ridicules the opposition of the English philanthropists; but a dispatch from Paris says the Emperor will not renew the contract for supplying the colonies with negroes.

Carroll Spence, late minister to Constantinople, had arrived at Paris.

The Kansas Election.

ST. LOUIS, January 16.—The advice from Kansas relative to the recent election held in that Territory continues of a contradictory character.

The Leavenworth Times of the 9th inst. says the success of the different parts of the Territory indicate the success of the election of the first election on Tuesday last, and when completed a messenger with the new constitution will be sent to Washington. Mr. Calhoun would not leave till the result of the second election is known, which is still doubtful.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—A gentleman who arrived here to-day from Kansas states that Mr. Calhoun commenced counting the returns of the first election on Tuesday last, and when completed a messenger with the new constitution will be sent to Washington. Mr. Calhoun would not leave till the result of the second election is known, which is still doubtful.

The Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

This work seems to drag its slow length along, notwithstanding panics and pressures. Another advance has been made on the work between here and Newbern, by which the cars will be eight miles nearer the city of Kingston, leaving only 18 miles to be laid to complete the track between Newbern and Goldsboro. At the eastern end about 15 miles of the track has been laid, leaving about 16 or 18 miles to be laid to reach Newbern from Morehead City. When this work will be finished we cannot undertake to say—don't think the contractors even think they can set any particular time—but we see some of our friends are indulging the hope that it will be completed some time this year. We sincerely trust it may.—Goldsboro' Tribune.

Capture of Anderson.

Statement of Dr. Hanley, one of the officers under Col. Frank P. Anderson.

We landed on the 24th November at the mouth of the Colorado river, with forty men and five officers, under command of Col. Anderson. We proceeded up the river to take possession of Lea's Island, and for the purpose of cutting off communication on the San Juan River. We worked our way up in common four-oared boats against a three mile current. It was hard pulling, and took us twenty-four hours, without sleeping, to make twenty-four miles. We rowed all night, and landed early next morning in the surf. We left Lea's Island for Fort Castillo on the 29th, by order of General Walker. To get the steamers, if possible, and take possession of the fort.

We landed one mile below Fort Castillo, at 8 o'clock, on the night of the 3d of December. After cutting out way through the chaparral at the side of the river, we gained the open clearing around the fort at 11 o'clock that night. We rested until 1 o'clock next morning, Dec. 4th, when we attacked the fort, and after killing one man, took it by surprise. We captured six pieces of artillery, and took up in common four-oared boats against a three mile current. It was hard pulling, and took us twenty-four hours, without sleeping, to make twenty-four miles. We rowed all night, and landed early next morning in the surf. We left Lea's Island for Fort Castillo on the 29th, by order of General Walker. To get the steamers, if possible, and take possession of the fort.

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SENATORS DOUGLAS AND DAVIS.—A chatty female correspondent of the London Post has the following lively description of Messrs. Douglas and Davis, of the Senate:—

"Judge Douglas is a man one cannot avoid noticing on such occasions. When not in debate he looks as if he were a fair, pleasant man, but before his marriage. Perhaps he lives more methodically. I did not recognize him without my loggnette. But in the excitement of controversy, shaking his heavy head for emphasis, with a large plume of bushy hair waving and nodding on his forehead, rapidly cutting and twisting with his hand, working himself to a perspiration, and his eyes flashing, the very reddest man in the Nebraska hills reappears. He is a very restless man. He comes in, drops into his seat, pulls a paper out of his pocket, reads three lines, forces his last cigar on Gwin, who is going out to smoke, crosses over to Benjamin and gets another from him, which he twists in his mouth and chews, offers his right hand to Hale and his left to Pugh, leans familiarly on Jones' shoulder, and strokes that scraggy Senator's beard, with a gentle, caressing hand, and then, in a moment, and then into his seat, to read three more lines of another newspaper.

"Jefferson Davis has a strange fascination in his tone. He is a slender man, somewhat sloping, and not personally prepossessing. Yet everybody listens to him.—If a sweet voice is a beautiful thing in a woman, I know that to us there are few charms like his. He is a very restless man. He comes in, drops into his seat, pulls a paper out of his pocket, reads three lines, forces his last cigar on Gwin, who is going out to smoke, crosses over to Benjamin and gets another from him, which he twists in his mouth and chews, offers his right hand to Hale and his left to Pugh, leans familiarly on Jones' shoulder, and strokes that scraggy Senator's beard, with a gentle, caressing hand, and then, in a moment, and then into his seat, to read three more lines of another newspaper.

There is truth in the following spirited remarks by the Richmond, Va., Dispatch, in respect to the Northern and Southern press:—

"The occasional flings at the Southern press, which appear in certain Northern journals, are in bad taste and temper, as well as unjust and undeserved. It is true the South can boast no mammoth political journals, and that its most prominent newspapers have a very limited circulation compared with the tremendous lists of the more popular Northern dailies. We have no great marts of trade, like those which supply northern journals with the sinews of war, and give dignity and influence to the editorial pen. At the same time, it may fairly be claimed that the Southern press shows as much talent and vigor in its editorials, as the Northern press in its numbers, as the press of any other section. The people of the South are as well informed upon political subjects as those of the North, for if they have not as many newspapers to enlighten them, they have more public discussions, in which the tenets of opposing parties are represented by their respective champions, and the principles of each thoroughly sifted. If the Southern journals would follow the example of the Northern journals, the same is true of northern journals, and over the great thunder, the London Times. Even in regard to that sectional, borboli and bullying spirit, so frequently charged upon the Southern press, we will cheerfully compare the Southern newspapers with those of the North, and venture to say that they are more patriotic, more conservative, more dignified.

JUST SAVED HIMSELF.—A pious old gentleman, one of the salt of the earth sort, went out in the field to catch a mare that was wont to bear him to town. He moved on the most approved mode. He shook a measure of corn at her to delude her to believe that she was to get it; but she was not to be deceived by any specious art. She would come high and then dash off again until the good man was fed very badly. At last he got her in a corner, among some briars, and made a dash at